# Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

### NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, OF PENN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAM II. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA ELECTORS AT LARGE. John Kehols, of Augusta. P. W. Mckinney, of Prince Edward.

DISTRICT ELECTORS, First District, Thomas Croxton, of Essex. Second District, L. R. Watts, of Portsmouth, Third District, Hill Carter, of Hanover. Fourth District, S. F. Coleman, of Cumberl'd Fifth District, James S. Redd, of Henry. Sixth District, Samuel Griffin, of Bedford. Seventh District, F. M. McMullan, of Greene. Kighth District, J. Y. Menifee, of Rappa'nk. Minth District, R. R. Henry, of Tazawell.

FOR CONORESS, JOHN S. BARBOUR, OF ALEXANDRIA

#### FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

As expected all hopes of a compromise of the differences between the Mahonites and the Virginia democrats have vanished. The Mahonites were opposed to any from the first. They rejected fair terms and proposed others | the entire South, the most remarkable revoluwhich were so unfair that they knew they would not be accepted when they offered them. The democrats now see who want to elest Hancsch and who want to defeat him, and will vote

In noticing Mr. Barbout's speech in Loesburg, last Monday night, the Loudoun Mirror

"He makes no pretentions as an orator or a politician, but there is a candor and honesty of expression about the man, which, coupled with his sound judgment and large experience with men and his practical knowledge of their needs, will not only secure his triumphant rality of votes. The same feeling prevailed in election, but render him a most valuable representative."

Mr. Devens says when the democrats come iato power they will, in order to sceure the sims of their party, increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court, so as to enable that court to declare some existing laws unconstitutional. The democrats have never said or done anything to warrant Mr. Devens' assertion, but if they were to do such a thing they would have ample warrant for it in the procedent set them by the republicans who reconstructed the Supreme Court to make greenbacks a legal tonder.

Mr. A. II. II. Stuart, of Staunton, in a letter to the New York Herald, tells plainly, truthfully and as concisely as possible how it was that the South became solid, how it could not have been otherwise, and how it must of necessity remain so for the present. At the very first opportunity after the war the South, almost to the entire exclusion of secessionists and demcorats, elected Union men and whige to Congress, but they were not allowed to take their seats, and from that time to this the constant aim and desire of the domicant men among the republican party has been to subject the South to the control of the ignorant and pennless negroes who compose the body and strength of their party in this section. But from our rights, and urged that we possessed the Herald, like the villain in the play, "still pursues" its hobby of the "blunder of a solid South," though to dissolve that solidity would of necessity entrust the management of some of the Southern States to the hands of the negross, who, everyhody else but the Herald knows, are as incompetent for the proper performance of such duty as so many monkeys. The Herald's response to Mr. Stuart's able letter doesn't impress the ordinary reader with the mental vigor of its author.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

William Smith, a merchant of Honesdale, Pa., has disappeared, his accounts being \$25, 000 short. Flooding rains are again passing over Texas

some higher than during the recent fresher. Great damage will be done to stock and fences. The bark Ericagh, from Port de Pais, Hayti, was towed into New York yesterday, the

whole crew having been taken down with yellow fever. Two men died of the disease on the passage. Mand S. trotted against St. Julien's record

at Chicago yesterday, but according to the time keepers' watches made the mile in 2.111, a baif second above the record. Outsiders made the time as low as 2.11.

A report was made to the Board of Health of New York yesterday that smallpex had been discovered in a tenement house in Harlem. There had been five cases and one death there within the past modth.

FAIRFAX ITEMS .- The Hancock and Eog. lish Club of Lewinsville will go to the barbacue at the Court House on Monday next, 44 strong. and mounted on horseback. Mr. H. P. Kelly, who came to Virginia from Connecticut about four years since, is president of the club. and is an active democrat.

Mr. J. J. Shipman has a highly improved farm at Lewinsville and the handsomest residence in the State. It is built of brick, three stories high, lighted with gas and has hot and cold water in every room, with almost every modern improvement. His barn is equal to any in Pennsylvania.

The democrats of Langley are raising a Hancock and English flag pole and a banner will be thrown to the breeze in a day or two. Barbour's stock is booming around Falls Church and the eastern end of the county.

Mr. McMillan, of Fairfax Co., says that he has not voted since the beginning of the war, but will crawl out and cast his ballot this year for Hancock and English and John S.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A fortnight ago as Enoch Farr was engaged in walling up a well on the term of Dr. J. F. Mason, in Loudonn county. the stone being lowered to him by means of a rope with a nose in the end fell to the bottom, striking the unfortunate man on the head and fracturing his skull, from the effects of which course of justice and fairness toward the South Le died one day last week.

The Solid South-Letter from Hon. A. H. H. Stuart.

STAUNTON, VA., Sep. 13, 1880. To the editor of the New York Herald :

For some years past I have been a subscriber

to and constant reader of your paper. I have often had occasion to admire the ability and in dependence which characterized its editorial department; but sometimes I have been compelled to deplore the errors into which it has fallen. As I believe you have no disposition to do injustice to the Southera people I hope you will pardon me for attempting to show that you have done them wrong in your leading editorial in the Herald of the 10th icst., which is head ed "The Blunder of the South." And here let me say, in advance, that I have never been what you term so extreme Southern man. 1 never was an advocate of scoession. On the contrary, in 1860, I canvassed the State of Virginia in the interests of the Union party. As member of the Secession Convention I voted steadily against the ordinance of accession, and even after the ordinance had passed I refused to follow the example of many others and change my vote. It is true that after the ordinance had been ratified by an overwhelming popular vote I attached my name to it. But this I did as a representative duty, to extend to the people all the protection which the action of the State, in its most solemn form, could throw around them. I did not belong to the old demo cratic party. I was an old line Union whig, and I am now the sole survivor of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet. This explanation will, I trust, be sufficient to show that my present opinions and views of subjects are not warped by old democratic prejudice.

You arraign the Southern people as obsti-

nately closing their cars to every appeal of reason and patriotism, and blindly following the lead of the old democratic chieftains. This charge has been made by almost every republican paper in the North, and has been spread broadcast over the whole country. Is it well founded? Let me recall your attention to a few important facts which seem to have faded from your memory and frem that of the Northern people. When the civil war closed and the Southern people had the opportunity of calmly considering the numberless ills which it had brought upon them there was, throughout tion in public opinion that was ever witnessed. Democracy was everywhere at a discount. Indeed, I may say with truth that it was more odious to the people of the Southern States than the old federal party was after the election of Jefferson. In 1865 Mr. Johnson, following the policy which had been indicated by Mr. Lincoln, ordered elections of members of Con gress to be beld throughout the Southern States. And what was the result? Virginia, which was entitled to nine representatives, elected eight old line Henry Clay Union whigs, and the ninth was a Donglas-Union democrat, and he was indebted for his election to the fact that there were two Union whigh running in his district, and he was thus able to secure a pluthe other Southern States, and it exhibited itself in the same way. Wm. A. Graham, Turner and others were elected from North Carolina, Perry and other Union men from South Carolina, Geo. S. Houston, &c., from Georgia, Gov. Marvin from Florids, Chancellor Sharkey and Alcoro, from Mississippi, and I believe all the other States elected equally de oided opponents of secession. Did this action indicate an obstinate and implacable feeling on the part of the Southern people, and a determined purpose to continue in the old democratic ruis? In this case the South was "solid" in opposition to the democracy. It came with a united front to tender to the North the olive branch, and to unite with the patriots of that section in an honest effort to heal the wounds inflected by the war and restore fraternal feeling. And how was that overture of conciliation

met? Our flag of truce was ignobly fired on. Our offer of the right hand of fellowship was spurned with scorn. I speak of what I know personally, for I was one of those Union men elected from Virginia. I was in my seat on the floor of the House of Representatives, with my credentials filed with the Clerk. I possessed every qualification for membership prescribed by the constitution, and had before the war served in the House. How were we received? Under the order of the leaders of the republican party a partisan Clerk, although he had the duly authenticated certificates of our election is his possession, refused to place our names on the roll of the House, or to call us to qualify and participate in the organization. When we complained that we were unjustly excluded every qualification prescribed by the constitution, and that Congress could neither add to nor take anything from the qualifications so presented, we were contemptuously denied a hearing and expelled from our seats. This was at the time when, as was truly remarked by Thaddeus Stevens, Congress was acting "out side of the constitution." At a later day the republican party, apparently ashamed of its lawless conduct, caused the constitution to be amended so as to confer on Congress the constitutional power to do what it had already done without any such authority. The Southern Union members having thus been ignominious ly ejected from their seats returned home and reported to their people what had been done. Is it a matter of surprise that they should have been indignant and felt no desire, after the halls of Congress had been opened to them, to repeat the experiment of electing Union men near San Antonio. All the streams are up, which they had so unsuccessfully made?

The consequence has been from that day to the present the voice of the old line whige of the South has been entirely suppressed, and if the advocates in the North of the old whig policy of Clay, Webster and Fillmore find themsalves deprived of the aid of Southern advo cates of the same policy they can readily see to whom they are indebted for the loss. If the advocates of the iron interests of Pennsylvania find themse.ves in the vocative for want of the | when the Southern people were not represented aid of advocates of similar interests which are springing up in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, they must thank the extreme men of the republican party for the absence of their natural allies.

But let us pais on a step further. In 1868 the republican party, by reason of the test oath and other disfratchisements of the best people of Virginia, got possession of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia and framed constitution which was a disgrace to the civilization of the age in which we live. Among other abominable features it provided that no man who could not take the "iron clad oath" should be eligible to any office, or vote or sit on a jury, or enjoy any of the privileges of citizenship. I was chairman of a committee which went to Washington in January, 1869, to ask the interposition and aid of Gen. Grant, then President elect, in obtaining from Congress the privilege of voting on these clauses of the constitution separately from the body of the instrument. This he did, and through his agency we were enabled to eliminate these offensive clauses from it, though 90,000 votes (mainly colored) were cast in opposition to Gen, Grant's wishes and advice in tavor of retaining them as parts of the constitution. I should have stated that | can do incalculable mischief by sowing broodcast as the constitution was framed it provided that the seeds of distrust and thereby tainting the the Legislature should have no power to pass national credit. any general act removing these disabilities, but might pass bills in special cases, provided that not more than one name should be embraced in any bill. In 1872 Gen. Grant was again a candidate for the Presidency, and Virginia, remembering his kindness to her in the hour of peril, cast her electoral vote for him. Did her action

spirit? Again, when President Hayes, in his inaugural address, indicated his purpose to pursue a juster; but they signally failed. The colored

in that case show an obstinate and implacable

with enthusiasm throughout the South, and think the day is not far distant wher, in Vir- MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL half breeds \$3 80; Texans 3 10 50; through thousands-nay, hundreds of thousands-of the giois, "readjusterism" and "republicanism" best men in the South were ready to respond will be convertible terms. Would the Heraid most cordially to his conciliatory policy, and to yield to his administration a fair support.— What followed? Blaine, Conkling, Camerou, Chandler and other leading politicians of the republican party, who had been floated into power on the wave of sectional hatred, having the sagacity to see that they could not maintain their position except by again lashing that wave into fury, forthwith commenced and continued angry assaults upon the President, which compelled him to recede from his policy of con ciliation. The South could not close its eyes to the fact that the policy of the "stalwarts" was approved by the North, and that their only bope of safety was in maintaining their ranks unbroken. I ask you, as fair men, to say whether, under circumstances like these, you abandon their organization and break up their "solidity."

You gentlemen of the North seem to less sight of one important fact in speculating on Southern politics. You forget that in the South ern States nine tenths of the republican party cently been emancipated from slavery. It is still ignorant and illiterate. It has not yet had time to be educated up to the level of the great duties which have been develved on it. To surrender power and the control of public offices in the South now to the republicans is virtually to surrender it to the most ignorant and illiterate classes, or, what is worse, to vile and unprincipled demagogues, who, for selfish purposes, deceive and mislead them. It is the colored vote that foress the South to be solid. If the elective franchise had been withheld from them until they were sufficiently educated to form enlightened opinions for themselves, the south would long since have divided on administrative questions of revenue, ficance, currency, hanking, improvements, &c. But I ask candid Northern men to say would it be wise for the intelligence and refinement and property of the South to surrender all these precious interests to the management of the ignorant and destitute classes of our population, who, in many cases, own no property, are incapable of understanding the effects of legislation or of reading the ballot which they deposite at the polls?

Finally there is one other reason, which, if there were no others, ought to be sufficient to satisfy the people of the North of the "unwisdom" of asking the people of the South to commit their doctrines to the hands of their least informed class of voters. The spirit of repudiation has taken a strong hold on the minds of large classes of the Southern people. In Virginia, under the euphonious name of "read justment of the public debt," it has become powerful if not a controlling element in our State politics. This party is indebted for its support mainly to the colored voters. At the first session of the Legislature after the close of the war, before the right of suffrage had been conferred on the colored people and when Virginia was governed by the whites, one of the first acts was to recognize the public debt-to disclaim all purpose to repudiate any portion of it, and to give solemn assurance of its ultimate payment. In a year or two the colored race were clothed with the right to vote. This was the signal for the commencement of a system of agitation and war on the public debt. The negrees were appealed to to give their aid in "readjusting," or repudiating it. They were told that it was contracted whon they were slaves and were unrepresented in the legislative halls, and therefore they were under no obligation to pay it. They were urged to unite in resisting every effort to raise the taxes to meet the interest or provide for the principal. The holders of the bonds were denounced as "Suylocks" who were demanding the pound of thish from impoverished debtors. These appeals have to a considerable extent been successful, and the larger portion of the colored voters are in sympathy and alliance with the "readjust-Without the colored vote-which is in fact the controlling element of the republican party in the South-the "readjusters" would be powerless; with their co operation they are a powerful party. The republican party in Virginia is now in close alliance with the adjusters." It was by a combination of these parties that General Mahone, the leader of the "readjusters," was elected to the Senate; all the old executive officers were driven from the Capitol, and the conservative county judges were displaced and their seats filled by men generally

the "rear justers." Would the Northern people like to see the virtue and intelligence of Virginia succumb to

pledged to use their power in the interest of

a party like this and pass over the direction of public affairs into their hands? It is obvious from what I have written that heretofore local considerations and interests have forced the Southern States to preserve their "solidarity." But the time is rapidly approaching when the Northern people will find that they have important interests at stake, connected with Southern 'schdarity.' Thus far, there has been no open and authentic declaration of a purpose by the "readjusters" to apply their doctrine of "readjustment" to the national debt, though there have been declarations by leading members of the party, and of their organ, which tend strongly in that direction. And it is easy to perceive that if this party shall succeed to perfecting an organization strong enough to repudiate, in whele or in part, the State debt, they will have a strong motive to extend their operations to a wider theatre. If they can persuade the people of Virginia and other Southern States to repudiate debts acknowled to be just in their origin and contracted by their regularly accredited agents-contracted. too, in their interests and in currency equal to gold-and the proceeds of which were applied to the construction of railroads and other improvements which are still in existence and minis ering daily to their wants and helping to re establish their prosperity, with how much more readiness can they be induced to repudithe the national debt, which was contracted in Congress, and when a large portion of the money borrowed was worth less than forty cents on the dollar in gold, and when the object of borrowing it was not to benefit them but to effect their sut jugation?

Readjuster candidates have been nominated in every Congressional district in Virginia and are now actively engaged in the canvass. In several of these districts the nominations were made by conventions composed in large measure of negro republicans, and in all of them the candidates rely mainly for their election on the colored republican vote. In one or two or probably more districts the republicans have held conventions, but declined to make nomina tions, preferring to form coalitions with the readjusters. As I have already stated, General Mahone, the leader of the party, by a combination of readjusters and republicans, has been elected to the Senate. Suppose he should be backed up by the election, by the aid of republican colored votes, of nine "readjuster" members of the House of Representatives, can any rational man believe that they will abstain from assaults on the "bloated bondholdera" who own the national debi? They may be nowerles to sharpe legislation for years to come, but they

The republican party in Virginia, with some honorable exceptions, is, it not identified, in close alliance with the readjusters. It looks to General Mahone for counsel and guidance. At the recent republican State convention in Virginia the friends of General Mahone controlled nearly one half of its members. It is true that President Hayes and the members of the Cabi net did, in good faith endeavor to prevent the union of the colored republicans with the readrepublicons preferred to follow the lead of th times ern States, his peaceful overtures were hailed readjusters, and from the present outlook

recommend to Virginia submission to that

The spirit of communism is abroad. It is easy to array the poor against the rich, capecially in States where the voters are ignorant and illiterate. The cry "Down with the bondholders! Down with banks and other heartless moneyed corporations! Down with aristocratic manufacturers!" will always meet with a ready response from needy and profligate adventurers and their ignorant dunes. The better and more intelligent classes of Virginia are conservative. They wish to maintain in full force the rights of person and property, and hence they are "solid" against all who assail them. They are noting on the defensive.

When General Carfield was first nemicated, could recommend to the Southern people to in view of his conservative utterances and votes in the House of Representatives some years ago, Southern people were disposed to regard him with favor. But when they learned through your columns that on his recent visit to New York Gen. Garfield had "gone back on himself" they repudiated him as unworthy of trust. If consists of the colored race. That race has re- the republicans had followed your counsel and nominated some such man as Hamilton l'ish or William M. Evarts or some other man of conceded ability and eatholic patriotism, thousands of Southern men would have voted for him. They want a man, who, like Webster; knows no North, no South, no East, no West-nothing but his whole country. And just here excuse me for relating a little ite dear illustrative of Mr. Webster's devotion to the Usion. In some discussion in the Cabinet I inadvertently spoke of some "section of the Union." Mr. Webter immediately interrupted me, "l'ardon me, Mr. Secretary, I hope you will never use the word 'stetion' in connection with our country. 'See tion' means something 'eat off,' and, thank God! no part of it has yet been and I trust never will be 'eut off'

The people of Virgicia will vote for General Hancock as the representative of union, good leeling and fair constitutional government. While he will never allow any parc of our coun try to be "cut off," he will also see that no part of it is oppressed by misrule or made the victim of sectional hatred. We ask no favor at his hands. All that we demand is justice and the erjoyment of our constitutional rights.

May I not sel that you will give a place to this long and hastily written letter in your columns, so that your readers may look at the subjects discussed in it as they appear from a Southern standpoint.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ALEX. H. H. STUART.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1880.

Colonel Mayo, one of the Mahene presidential electors, and who has been in attendance upon the recout meeting of the State committee of his party, arrived here this morning and took the boat for his home in Westmoreland county. He says the Mahone ultimatum was a primary election at which the negroes could vote, and that if that is not accepted his party will keep their ticket in the field. Colonel D. A. Wiedsor, of Alexandria, another one of the attendants upon the meeting of the Mahonite committee, was also here this morning. He speaks in the highest terms of General Malione and of the wisdom of his rejection of the terms proposed by the democrats and of the reasonableness of the terms he proposed.

A letter was received here this morning from gentleman in New York, which states that a prominent Virginian is there and has partially induced the national democratic commit tee to believe that the Mahone is the strongest wing of the democratic party in his State. The supposition is that Roger A. Pryor is the Vir ginish alluded to.

Dr. Ben Johnston ator Johnston, of Virginia, will soon be married to Miss McClung, of that State. The wedding cards are being engraved in this city.

A gentleman who has been spending some ime at Staunten arrived here this merning, and informs me that from what he could learn, no matter what may be the result of the Rich. mand conference, the regular democratic ticket will be elected, for that he beard many of the most pronounced readjusters say it no compromise was made they intended to vote that ticket, as it would be the veriest foolishness to be rupning any risk of losing the State on what is purely a local question and one which caused be

settled ustil November, 1881. Among the lodgers at the station house here night before last was no less a person than John Tyler, late collector of the port at l'ensacola, Fig., and son of ex-President Tyler, of Virginie. He was very seedy in appearance and looked much the worse from wear in all patieres, There seems to be a fatality attaching to all native Southerners who during the war or siece espoused the republican cause and joined the

enemies of the people of their stellor. Mr. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is to address a republican meeting at Fair fax Court House to morrow, in a short conversation with your correspondent this morning said that while in his speech be did not intend to interfere in the local politics of the State, he did intend to tell his hearers that Virginia, with her proud memories, could not afford to do any thing that would even squint at repudiation; and that he meant to take decided ground in supporting the straight republican ticket and in rejecting any alliances involving the surrender of any part of that ticket. He alluded to the debt under which his State, Illinois, once labored, and to the manner in which she lifted it by increasing taxes and reducing salaries, and that the result was that men and capital flocked there together and did not avoid the State as they do Virginia.

The receipts at the Treasury to day from customs amounted to \$692,323; from internal revenue, \$433,415. The national bank notes received there for redemption to day amounted

It is rumored on the streets here to-day that Paymaster Nelson of the Army has defaulted, but the extent of the defalcation or any of the particulars have not yet transpired.

Mr. Jorgensen, republican member of the House from the Petersburg district of Virginia, is in the city. He says that there is a strong feeling among the negroes of his State to coalerce with the Mahonites as the latter have promised them more than the republicans and are more able to fulfill their promises. It is reported that Judge Hughes also advises such a coalition, and a prominent republican told me that it was rumored that Mr. Jorgensen had agreed to support the Mahone Hancock ticket if the Mahonites of his district would support him for Congress.

## DIED.

Sept. 16th, at half past six o'clock, of membranous croup, NAOMI BELL, infant daughter of Charles and Emma J. Goodrich, aged 9 months. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Sunday afternoon, at 3 c'clock, from the residence of her parents. No. 38 north Fair! 2 st.

FOR RENT-The TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING, on Prince street, now coupled by Robert Knox, opposite Mr. Jno. Brent's residence. Possession given Oct. 1. Apply to sep17-cotf A. HERBERT. THE "PERFECT WASHER" will wash bed

and table linen, towels, etc., in 10 or 15 min-utes; under clothing and other articles that are much soiled will require from 20 to 30 minutes. Price only \$3. Call and examine at McLEAN & UHLER'S,

76 King street. PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLIAS-Just received a large line of the abova in black, blue and brown; at prices to suit the times C, C. BERRY

During the week just closing there has been a fair amount of tusiness transacted, and the prospect for the fall trade is good. Active preparations are being made for the approaching exhibition of the Alexandria and Fairfax Agricultural Association, and the indications are that it will surpass any of its predecessors in every particular. It is expected that there will be a fine display of agricu'tural products, stock, &c. Money matters remain in statu quo, there being no pressing demand and an ample supply for all immediate demands. In Baltimore the money market continues to rule easy, the general complaint being a lack of demand, both in the shape of loans and discounts. The quoted rates are 4a5 per cent for the former and 44a6 for the latter. Money remains easy in New York at 2a3 per cent, and in Philadelphia at 3 per cent on government and 4.6 on other acceptable collateral. Government bonds are firmer, the long date issue being most prominent in the improvement. In New York yestorday 41s and 4 per cents showed 1 advance.-The latter sold at 1021 for registered, and closed licialici for both regular and small coupon bonds. State securities are dull, though Virginia consols are firmer, closing yesterday at 59% a 592, sgainst 587,59 on Wednesday. The 10 40s were nominally 412412. Kailroad shares are dull and nominal: we quote:

Orange, Al	exandria .	& Manassas 72 92	8	
Oranga &	laxandri	a 6s, 1st109	H	
**		6s, 2d113	8	
**	**	8s, 8d 94	8	
	**	Sa, 4th 49	•	65
Virginia &	Tannesse.	e Ga, 2d1023	8	1031
		8s118	8	120
WHOLKS	Al. K PK	ICES OF PRODUC	)K	&c.
Flour, Fin	u	\$3 60 @	200	March Co.

Onions, per bush 125
Dried Peaches, peeled 0 8
Unpeeled 0 4
Dried Apples 0 4 

The market closes quiet and steady. Flour is firm, with no change to note. Wheat is active, with only fair receipts, and sales of 2376 bushels at 90, 96, 102, 103, 104 and 105 for Fultz, and 105 107 and 100 for Lancaster, as to quality. Corn is also steady, with light receipts, and sales of 386 bushels at 55 for yellow, and 56, 564 and 57 for white. No Rye reported, and 100 bushels of Oats sold at 30. Bacon is in fair demand, with no change in prices. Country produce is scarce and wanted at quotations.

RICHMOND MARKET, Sept'r. 16 .- The market is but fairly active, and very little doing in Flour, which is quoted at 3 50a\$6 50 for fine to family brands. Receipts of Wheat fair, with offerings of 4000 bushels to-day and sales at 108a 112 for white, 105a110 for Lancaster, 102a112 for mixed, and 80al05 for Fultz. Sales of white Corn at 56. Oats fairly active, with sales of winter at 60. A few bushels of Rye sold at 70 for inferior, and 90 for prime.

LYNCHBURG MARKET. Sept'r. 16 .- The markot is without material change The supply of Flour is good, with a poor demand and prices weak at 3 75a\$5 25 for tine to family. The receipts of Wheat are ample to supply the demand; good to prime Lancaster 100a105 do Fultz 90a100, and poor and damp lots 50a85. Corn dull at 50a57 for mixed and white. Oats in demand at 37a40 for spring and 47a52 for winter. Nothing doing in Rye.

FREDERICKSBURG MARKET, Sept'r 16 .- The market is only fairly active, with but little doing in Flour at former quotations, viz: 4a\$0 50 for line to family brands. Receipts of Wheat fair at 97a102 for Fultz, and 103a110 for longberry. Corn 50a55 for mixed and white. Oats nominally 32a35, and Rye 65a70.

BALTIMORE SUGAR AND COFFEE MARKET. Sugars—The market is quiet for raw Sugars.
Prices remain entirely steady, and the New
York quotations are still as follows: Common to good relining 73073c; contrifugal 8483c. For relined Sugars the market is moderately active, with prices about as follows: Out loaf 11c; crushed 10g; powdered 10g; granulated 10g; standard As 10g, and yellows 2440g; C C Canton Sa.

Coffee-The market is at a stand at present. Buyors generally are holding off, and there is very little bidding. Holders are not pressing sales and show no disposition to make concessions to attract business. The stock now in first hands has been increased to 16,541 bags, against 382 bags same time last year. nom!nally as follows: Ordinary 13a137c; fair 157c; good 161; prime 167

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Sept. 16. Some 60 carloads were used for the export trade and about 40 carloads were sold to home trade slaughterers, mainly at StalCtc per lb dressed. Calves-Veals quiet at 5a72c per lb; grassers and buttermilk Calves dull and lower, ranging from 2s3c per lb. with a few outside sales of

mixed Calves at 31a31c per lb. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep were quiet and about steady at 4352 per 1b for ordinary to good, with no choice export wethers on sale Lambs were dull and closed weak at 5a61c per lb. Hoge—No sales of live Hogs, but dealers ruled the market firmer, and nominally quote grass Hogs at 4 75a55 per 100 pounds, and cornted at 20a35 to.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Sept. 16, 1880 -Beef Cattle-Monday's market in New York was off nearly ic, and yesterday prices had not recovered, but were slightly weaker than on Monday.

Sheep and Lambs-There have been faw or no arrivals since Monday, and prices are merely nominal and are without change since Monday Hogs-The receipts have been quite light since Monday-only 280 head-and there are in the rens now some 200 head, which are expected to be closed out shortly. Prices of good hogs have been well maintained at top prices-7ic-while grassers range from Gadr. The tendency of prices seems to be upward, but whether the expectations will be realized depends on further arrivals.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET, September 16. Hoge-Receipts 20,(00; shipments 6,000; market demoralized and fully 15a20: lower after the first sales; mixed packing 4 60a\$5; light 4 70a\$5 10; choice heavy 5 20a\$5 75; closing dull, with many unsold. Cattle—Receipts 6,500; shipments 2000; exports in strong demand at 5 25a\$5 75; common s to suit the BERRY choice fall 4 75a\$5; butchers' mainly 2 25a\$3 25; atcckers 2 50a\$3; Western natives 3 75a\$8 90;

Texans, cows and steers 2 103\$3 15. Sheep—Re. ceipts, 1,000; shipments 400; lambs per head 2450; common to medium sheep 3 30a\$3 75; good to choice 4a#4 50.

CINCINNATI HOO MARKET, Sept. 16.—Hogs firm; common 4a\$4 75; light 4 80a\$6 lb; packing 4 90a\$6 30; butchers' 5 30.45 50; receipts 1.16 shipments 175.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17 .-- Virginia 63 old - : 1. BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—Virginia 63 old—: do deferred 75; do consolidated 69; do 2d series 241; past due coupons 965; new 10.402 415; do cons 965 bid tc-day. Cotton firm; middling 11.
Flour strong and active; Howard et and Western super 3a\$3 50; extra 4a\$4 60; family 64 \$5 75; City Mills super 3a\$3 50; extra 4a\$4 60; family 5 75a\$6; Rio brands 5 75; Patapseo family 5 75a\$6; Rio brands 5 75; Patapseo family \$6 50. Wheat—Southern a shade easier and barely steady: Western easier and active Southern red 100a106; do amber 110a115; No 1 Maryland 112; No 2 Western winter red spot and Sept 1062a1063; Oct 107ta1073; Nov 10sia 1082; Dec 1691a1091. Corn—Southern easier: 1084; Dec 1091a1091. Corn-Southern easier Western easier and neglected; Southern white 55; do yellow nominal; Western mixed snot and Sept'r 514s517; Oct'r 514s52. Oats firm and quiet: Southern 41s45; Western white 41s41.
Rye steady at 95. Hay easier and quiet; prima
to choice Penns and Maryland 18s\$20. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair nominally 1: al52 Eugar easier; A soft 10; Whiskey quies at \$1 17.

NEW YORK, Sept'r. 17.—Stocks irregular. Money 2,3. Flour quiet. Wheat heavy, Corn

SALE OF VALUABLE AND PRODUCT.

IVE REAL ESTATE IN FAIRFAX
COUNTY, WITHIN A HALW A MILE OF
MT. VERNON. Persuant to the decree of the
Circuit Court of Fairfax county, entered at it.
June term, 1876, in the full of McCauley vi McWilliams, the undersigned, special commis sioners named in said decree, will, on MONDAY (court day), the 18th day of October, 1880, sell t the highest bidder, in front of the door of the Court House of said county, at 12 o'clock m. or said day, all those TWO TRACTS OR PARCELS OF LAND at present occupied by Henry Mc Williams, containing respectfully 471.20 dors and 174.37-100 acres. These lots constitute one of the most valuable farms in the county of Fairfax, lying as they do, contiguous, immediately on the Mt. Vernon road leading from Alexan dris, and on the Accotink Pike, within a bar mile of Mt. Verhon, as owned by the "Ladies Association," in one of the most fertile region of the county, and in a neighborhood of thrill rapid improvement and market facilities. They constitute the improved part of the estate known as "MT. ZEPHR," owned by the late Agron Loggett. To those desiring to invest in good land, yielding an interest on the cullay, within a half mile of the "Mecca of our Country," and better opportunity is or can be offered.

better opportunity is or can be offered.

Terms of Sales: Knough cash to pay the cast and expenses of sale and the sum of \$183.46 with interest thereon from the 11th day of Australia. gust, 1875, and the residue in three equal parments at six, twelve and eighteen months : bear interest from the day of sale, to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with good person al security; the title to be retained that if the last payment is made. If this land is not sold on the day named, it will then be for sale privately and in such parcels as may seem advantage of THOMAS R. LOVE.
THOMAS MOORE.

sep 17-wts
Comm're, of Sale.
These lands will be subdivided and a platfurnished on the day of sale.
THOMAS MOORE,
THOMAS MOORE,

SALE OF FAIRFAX COUNTY LANDS

Pursuant to a decree rendered at the Nevenber term, 1870, of the Circuit Court of Fairst county in the suit of E. M. Simpson vs. C. W. Turley, the undersigned, commissioner therein named, who is acting and surviving commissioner of saie, on MONDAY, the 18th of October, 1880, (Court day) at 12 o'clock m., before the door of the Court House of said county, with said the public audition the following tracts of land at public auction the following tracts of land, lying in said county, in Dranesville District, between the villages of Herndon and Chantilly Tract No. 1, containing 270 acres and 60 poles, being part of the farm of which the late Alexander Turley died seized. This land is without buildings, but is a red soil of good quality and susceptible of easy improvement.

Tract No. 2. containing 320 acres, more or lessis known as WOODVILLE, has a FRAM b. DWELLING HOUSE and other buildings. Tract No. 3 containing 333 acres more or les

has also a DWELLING HOUSE and other buildings. Tract No. 4, containes 212 acres, and is with

out tuildings.

These lands are all well timbered C. W. Turley, who resides near Chantilly, will show them to persons desiring to purchase Terms of Sale: Knough cash to pay costs of

suit and expenses of sale; the residuo equal annual payments, secured by the purchasers' bonds, with good personal security said bonds to bear interest from sale; title to be retained till last payment is made.
THOMAS MOOKE. sep17-w4w Acting and Surv'g. Com. of thele

SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBERED LAND NEAR BURKE'S STATION, IN FAIRFAX COUNTY-By virtue of the last will of Maria Fitzhugh, deceased, the undersigned, administrator with the will annexed, will, on MONDAY, the 18th day of October, 1880, (County Court) sell to the highest biddle that certain TRACT OF LAND allotted under said will to the estate of Wm. M. Fitzburh and the heirs of Harriet Ward, containing ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-SIX ACRES by recent survey. This land is without building but is well watered and much of it heavily time bered.

Terms of Sale: One fourth cash, and the resi due in one, two and three years; the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with good personal security, and retention of title until the last payment is made. Possession gives as soon as the terms of sale are complied with B. F. BROADWATER.

late Sheriff and adm'r. d. b. n. of sep17-wiw M. Fitzbugh, dee'd. SALE OF LAND IN FAIRFAX COUNTY-Pursuant to the order of the Circuit Court of Fairfax county, at its June term, 1-80 in the suit of Wm. Demaine vs. R. H. Marshall the undersigned will, on MONDAY, the 18th of October, 1880, (Court day) at 12 o'crock m, before the door of the Court House of said county, sell at public suction, a CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, lying near Burke's station, adjoining the lands of Broughton and others, and containing TWENTY ACKES, more or less. This land

is the same purchased of Jane H. Brische the defendant in the year 186). Terms of Sale: One fourth cash, and the ra due in two equal annual instalment, to bear terest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with good persons security, and retention of the title till last pay WM. AYRE, Jr., Sheriff of Fairfax county. ment is made.

sep17-w4 # FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. Friday, Sept. 17th, 1881. We call special attention to a great variety of choice Fall Goods opening this day. Call stat

see them. D. F. BRASHEAK. LADIES' KID GLOVES, 2 and 3 buttone; every pair warranted.

D. F. BRASHKAK MMEDEMOREST'S FALL PATTERNS received to-day and now ready for distri-bution and sale. Call and get catalogue.

P. F. BRASHKAK. 169 King at , Alexandria, Va TO LOAN-\$1,000 in sums to suit on Alexandria or ccusty property. State location amount and interest.

C. A. GIVEN, Alexa. P. O.

THERMALINE-A safe and reliable substitute for quinine. A combination of the estracted alkaloids of Calliana Bark with Eucalyptus, the anti-malarial tree of Australia. perior to quinine for Chills and Fevers, Dumb Ague, Intermittent Fever and all Malarial Di-Beases. Price 25 cents per box of 30 coated pills.
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sep16 C. C. SMOOT & SONS.

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